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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. VI.

A Developement of the cauſes of the diſturbances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

My Fellow Citizens,

THE letter ſaid to be written by Mr. Jefferſon to M. Mazzei, (after ſtating the *change* which it is there ſaid had taken place from our former love of liberty and *republicaniſm*, to an Anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic diſpoſition) proceeds thus: "Nevertheleſs, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to thoſe principles, as alſo the maſs of men of talents. We have againſt us (republicans) the *executive power*, the *judiciary power*, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are ſeeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of deſpotiſm to the tempeſtuous ſea of liberty, the Britiſh merchants and Americans who trade on Britiſh capitals, the ſpeculators, perſons intereſted in the bank and public funds. [Eſtabliſhments invented with views of corruption, and to aſſimilate us to the Britiſh model in its corrupt parts.]"

This is one of the parts of the letter ſo injurious to America—one of thoſe very *miſrepreſentations*, ſpoken of by Mr. Pinckney, which have brought our miſunderſtandings with France upon us!—By which, to uſe his own words, they "entertain the miſleading idea that we are a people divided by party, the mere creatures of foreign influence; and regardleſs of our national character honor and intereſt," have become the fit objects for them to exerciſe their will and power on. It is their belief of this very difference between the views of our government and the wiſhes of the people, ſpoken of in this part of the letter to Mazzei, there is no doubt, which has induced them to act the part they have towards us. Here it is ſaid, that the people of America and their government are in direct oppoſition to each other; conſequently, that it is the natural wiſh of the one, to get rid of the other: And along with this fair declaration of the deſire, goes every poſſible encouragement and invitation to join in the attempt. "The *principle body of our citizens* remain faithful to republican principles! *All our proprietors of lands* are friendly to thoſe principles, as alſo the *maſs* of men of *talents*!—While we have againſt us (republicans) *only* the *executive*, the *judiciary*, the officers of government, a few *ſpeculators*, and all *timid* men. Therefore, come on ye Frenchmen! You have only to declare it, and this contemptible faction, called the American government, is at once annihilated!!" This is the fair declaration made in this part of the letter, and the abſolute propoſals made to the French people by ſuch declarations.

Well might Mr. Pinckney ſay indeed, that it had been owing to *miſrepreſentations* of the people and our government, that our diſturbances with France had been brought upon us: For from whither elſe could thoſe diſturbances have poſſibly proceeded: If there had been *no miſrepreſentations*, there would have been nothing for them to have quarelled with; for ſuch are the principles of our government, that whatever are the diſpoſitions of the people, ſuch abſolutely muſt be the operations of it; and conſequently, if the diſpoſitions of the people had been what is there ſaid they were, thoſe acts of the government, which were *their* abſolute creating, would never have gained the diſpleaſure of the French, while the ſpirit and diſpoſitions of the people obtained their approbation. A correct knowledge of the principles of the American government, and the actual diſpoſitions of the people towards the operations of that government, would have left no room for an enmity towards the one, and a friendſhip for the other. It was only therefore to a *miſrepreſentation* of thoſe principles and thoſe diſpoſitions, that ſo abſurd a contradiction could ever have been attributed; and it is in that contradiction, moſt certainly, that all our differences exiſt.

I have already ſhewn the glaring *miſrepreſentations* with reſpect to the principles of our government. It only now remains to ſhew thoſe which relate to the diſpoſitions of the people towards the operations of it: And in doing this, it will be neceſſary ſtill to hold in idea the principles of the government themſelves. By the conſtitution of America, it is clear, that all the great and important officers of the government, on whom the operations of it depend, are entirely dependent on the will of the people for their exiſtence. If therefore, "the principal body of our citizens, *all* our proprietors of lands, and alſo the maſs of men of talents, remain faithful to republican principles," as no doubt they do, how can it poſſibly happen, that *theſe* ſhould "have *againſt* them, an *executive* and *judiciary*" of contrary principles? Would the people, who are thus armed with all the powers of the government, elect an *executive*, and they a *judiciary*, directly to oppoſe that very people's will? The people might indeed for a while be deceived, and call men into office of principles contrary to their own; but a repetition of their election, after their principles were known, whatever thoſe principles might be, is a fair and unequivocal declaration of the principles of the people themſelves.

The *executive* of America, who were thus ſaid to be oppoſed to the *principles* of thoſe who *elected* them, and who had themſelves elected a *judiciary*, alſo oppoſed to thoſe on whoſe will they themſelves exiſted, were twice elected; the Preſident by the unanimous vote of the whole of the American people; and at the approach of the *third* election, the moſt anxious and decided diſpoſition again to elect him; and finally, on his declining to ſerve, the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of regret that ever accompanied any man in his retirement from public ſervice, together with the promotion of the Vice-Preſident to his place, who for the two elections preceeding, had formed part of that very *executive* thus oppoſed to the will of thoſe who elected them, from the very *ſtrong* and *clear* proofs of the people and government of America being *oppoſed* to each other: Added to which, every inſtance in which the people have been called on to decide on the acts of the executive, they have clearly and unequivocally declared in their favor.

What were the efforts made in the caſe of the *proclamation* of neutrality, to obtain the diſapprobation of the people? and what was their abſolute and final deciſion in conſequence of thoſe efforts? The conduct of the *executive* was approved, and the inſtrument of France who had been employed in offending both the people and the government of America, was withdrawn. And in the caſe of the treaty, at preſent the great and pretended cauſe of complaint on the part of France, the people not only decided by their vote thro' their repreſentatives on the ſubject of *appropriations*, but in their individual and primitive capacities were becoming exceedingly uneaſy and clamarous at the appearance of an oppoſition, until their repreſentative will had been thus obtained in its favor. One glaring contradiction reſpecting the will of the people and the diſpoſitions of our government being in direct oppoſition to each other, here deſerves to be noticed. On the banking and funding ſyſtems, the aſſumption and exciſe laws, the head of the *executive* was accuſed of having laid the foundation of monarchy and ariſtocracy, by conſenting to thoſe acts of the legiſlature, which were in fact the acts of *the people*, and in the caſe of the treaty, he was accuſed of the ſame diſpoſition, for having entirely *diſregarded* the whole voice of *the people*. Was the latter the truth, it would afford the higheſt proofs ever offered of the diſintereſted patriotiſm of a man; ſacrificing the only poſſible perſonal conſideration, the love and admiration of the people on which his whole greatneſs had been founded, to what he, in his *ſolitary* opinion, conceived to be his country's good. But the truth is, the Preſident was in this latter caſe of the treaty governed by the ſame principle of adminiſtering that kind of government which was the will of the majority, that he had been in ſanctioning the acts of the legiſlature in thoſe former caſes.

The will of the majority of the people of America in the banking, the funding ſyſtems, &c. were *conſtitutionally* conveyed to him through the acts of both houſes of Congreſs. That will, on which he acted in ſigning the *treaty*, was *conſtitutionally* conveyed to him through the *vote*, in which it had *two thirds* of the ſenate in its favor. To have refuſed his ſignature in either caſe would have been, to have gone in direct contradiction to the will of the people in any way that will could have come to him, to have depended on. True it is, the clamours againſt the treaty, were very great when it firſt appeared. But when it come to be fairly underſtood, I believe it may be truly ſaid, that a vaſt majority of the people of America were in favor, even of its merits; and with reſpect to its execution, after it had been formed and ſanctioned by the ſenate and the preſident, there is no queſtion of the diſpoſitions of the people in its favor. But it will be ſaid, that it was neceſſity and not choice, that made the people anxious it ſhould be carried into *effect* at that particular ſtage of it. So was it neceſſity and not choice, perhaps that led to the negotiation of it.—What was the neceſſity for carrying the treaty into effect, after it had been adopted by the ſenate and preſident? To avoid a rupture with thoſe with whom it had been negotiated. What elſe was the cauſe of that negotiation?

In what then has the will of the people, or their *principles*, been in contradiction with the *executive* or *judiciary*, the one *republican*, the other *monarchical* and *ariſtocratic*? With reſpect to the *judiciary*, their deciſions on the points complained of by the French, have been in ſtrict conformity to the conſtructions put upon our ſituation by the executive in their diſcuſſions on thoſe points. Conſequently, if thoſe conſtructions of the executive were conſiſtent with the ſentiments of the people, the *judiciary* was not *oppoſed* to the people as is ſaid.—The moſt of theſe conſtructions, it is to be obſerved, were begun and ably ſupported by Mr. Jefferſon himſelf.

Early in the diſpute between America and France Mr. Jefferſon, as ſecretary of ſtate, eſtabliſhed ſome of thoſe very *principles* himſelf, in which it is ſaid the people and our government have ſo widely differed ſince.—In his communications with Mr. Genet, we find the following doctrines laid down. "I believe," ſays his letter of the 24th of July, 1793, "that by the general law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the veſſels of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the veſſel of a friend, are lawful prize. Upon this principle, I preſume, the Britiſh veſſels have taken the property of French citizens found in our veſſels, and I confeſs I ſhould be at a loſs on what principle to reclaim it. It is true, that ſundry nations, deſirous of avoiding the inconvenience of having their veſſels ſtopped at ſea, &c. have in many inſtances introduced by their ſpecial treaties, another principle between them, that enemy bottoms ſhall make enemy goods, and friendly bottoms friendly goods; but this is altogether the effect of particular treaties, controuling in ſpecial caſes the general principles of the law of nations. England has determined to adhere to the rigorous principle." And in his letter of Auguſt 16, 1793, to Governeur Morris, our miniſter in Paris, on the ſubject of M. Genet's conduct, he ſays, "We ſuppoſe it to have been long an eſtabliſhed principle of the law of nations, that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's veſſel, and the goods of an enemy lawful prize in the veſſels of a friend. We have eſtabliſhed a contrary principle, that free ſhips ſhall make free goods, in our treaties with France, Holland and Pruſſia, it is our wiſh to eſtabliſh it with other nations, but this requires *their conſent* alſo, and is a work of time. In the mean time they have a *right to act* on the general principle (that enemies goods are prize on board of neutral ſhips) without giving us or *France* cauſe of complaint."

Now, it is well known, that one of the principal *pretences* of France, for the quarrel with us, is that by our treaty with Great-Britain, we have eſtabliſhed a principle with that nation, on that ſubject, contrary to and more favorable, than is contained in our treaty with her, and it is principally on account of its partiality to Great-Britain, and enmity to the cauſe of France, it ſeems that the government of America has been charged with entertaining ſentiments different from the people—the one *monarchical* and *ariſtocratic*—the other *republican*. That we have a treaty with Great-Britain, contrary in that reſpect, to the one made with France, there is no ſort of queſtion. But as Mr. Jefferſon himſelf has very juſtly obſerved, the principal eſtabliſhed in our treaty with France, of *free ſhips making free goods*, "is altogether the effect of a particular ſtipulation controuling in a *ſpecial caſe* the general principle of the law of nations," and that contained in our treaty with Great-Britain, is nothing more than an acknowledgment of a *right* by ſpecial treaty, which ſhe held and was exerciſing to its fulleſt extent under that "general principle of the law of nations." We have Mr. Jefferſon's authority, that the American *government* "*wiſhed* to eſtabliſh the ſame principle with *other* nations that had been eſtabliſhed in our treaties with France, Holland, and Pruſſia," meaning Great Britain, no doubt, as it was on the conduct of that nation, he was then particularly writing. This however, it ſeems, Great-Britain, when we come to negotiate, was not diſpoſed to agree to, nor was ſhe obliged, if ſhe thought the advantages to be gained by it not a ſufficient compenſation for the relinquiſhment, to give up an advantage which ſhe held by the *general principle of the law of nations*, becauſe France or any other nation had been ſo liberal on their part: And this, it ſeems too, Mr. Jefferſon knew at leaſt two years before that negotiation had been ſet on foot; for "England," ſays he, "is determined to adhere to the rigorous principle," viz. of enemy's property being lawful prize when found in neutral ſhips—and of this neither "America nor France have any cauſe to complain," agreeable to Mr. Jefferſon's *opinion itſelf*.

As far as Britiſh or French principles, intereſts, or the partiality or prejudices of America towards either, are concerned, there is no real difference then between the ſentiments of the people and the conduct of our government; but on the contrary, it is clearly and entirely a miſtake in Mr. Jefferſon, when he ſays, that "we have againſt *us (republicans)* the *executive power*, &c." ſince it is evident that the conduct of the executive, on thoſe heads, is but the reſult of the principles and reaſonings of that very *republican himſelf*. Let us next hear Mr. Jefferſon as an orator, *haranging againſt him-*

self, on some general principles which will apply to this particular point.

In his speech to the senate, the 6th of March, 1797, after declaring his *zealous attachment to the constitution* of the United States, he says, "and no one more sincerely *prays* that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the constitution eventually devolves on this office," [of Vice-President.] "These have been *justly* confided to the eminent character which has preceded me here, [Mr. Adams] whose talents and *integrity* have been *known* and *revered* by *me*, through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a *cordial* and uninterrupted *friendship* between *us*, and I *devoutly pray* he may be long preserved for the *government*, the *happiness* and *prosperity* of our common country,"—and yet, this very Mr. Adams, for whom he has all this *cordial friendship*—whose *talents* and *integrity* have been long *known* and *revered* by him, and who, so *devoutly prays (perhaps for the very first time)* may be *long* preserved for the *government*, the *happiness* and prosperity of our common country, was one of that very executive, or at any rate, one of those *officers of government*, who it is asserted in the letter to Mazzei, are opposed to the *republicans, to all the principal body of our citizens*, our *proprietors of lands*, and all this mighty *mass* of men of *talents*.

And I will here ask, why Mr. Jefferson, in introducing Paine's first Rights of Man, called on the *people* of America, "once more to rally round the standard of *Common Sense*," if he did not conceive they had deviated from those principles by which they had been actuated when Paine addressed them under that title? And if they had deviated from those principles, by what was that deviation ascertained, but dispositions in the management of those *rights* and *privileges* they had just obtained? And where were those dispositions to be found, according to the reputed *apostacies* from republicanism, but in the operations of the government, whose *executive* and *officers*, it is *sagaciously* perceived, are at length in *opposition* to those who created them and set in motion those principles, for which, *they* themselves had been thus accused of deviating from the *standard* of *Common Sense*? It follows then, from every *public* expression of Mr. Jefferson himself, that there is *no* difference of sentiment or *principles* between the people and the government of America!

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, August 21, 1797.

LONDON, June 17.

Two leading gentlemen of the county of Kent, saw Parker on Thursday morning, and were with him near two hours, for the purpose of endeavouring to trace the origin of the mutiny, and whether any persons in London were in league with him. He declared to those gentlemen, in the most positive terms, that the mutiny originated, and was conducted, solely on board the ships—He said, he knew he should die, and seemed resigned to his situation.

The Cincinnatus, Martin, (an American) from London to Virginia, is taken by L'Aigle French privateer, of 14 guns, and carried to L'Orient.

The saving and retrenchments in the administration of the Swedish government, are estimated at 15 tons of gold annually.

The number of officers made from among the sons of common seamen brought up at the school at Greenwich, during the last 30 years, is as follows—1 admiral, 15 post captains, 89 masters and commanders, 137 lieutenants, besides a great number of masters and mates.

The 31st regiment, on leaving England for the West-Indies, consisted of 987 men; it has recently returned with one private and eleven officers! Four hundred men died by disease, and the rest by the sword, principally in St. Vincent.

Saturday night arrived at Falmouth eight sail of transports, with Hanoverian troops, bound to Jamaica, under convoy of the Dover of 74 guns.

A German periodical writer has calculated that during the last two centuries, or since the year 1592, the House of Austria has been at war 136 years.

By the last advices from Ireland we learn, that many more ringleaders of the conspiracy are apprehended, and the lower classes of people, who have been seduced from their allegiance, are flocking in from all quarters to avail themselves of his majesty's most gracious pardon.

A gentleman of considerable rank in the church, and magistrate for the county of Armagh, writes to his friend in Dublin in the following words:—"I lost no time in profiting by the disposition which appeared in my parishoners of following my advice, and in the last 48 hours I have administered the oath of allegiance, and signed certificates for 1474 persons; and what is much more material, have received from them about 400 stand of arms, and swords and bayonets innumerable.

BOSTON, August 16.

We some time since predicted, that peace would be concluded between France and England the present summer—or at most, that Europe would not, for a time, experience another hostile campaign. From a careful perusal of a number of late French papers, our opinion is strengthened, and we expect the fall arrivals will announce the fulfilment of predictions which accord with our best wishes. In France, every public body is unceasing in its desires of peace. By the speeches of the president of the executive directory, and Barthelemy, this day given, expectation will be seen added to desire. The two councils breathe similar sentiments, and the great body of the people sigh for repose. In England peace is demanded in tones which daily assume a louder and more piercing pitch. The opposition utter sentiments to the nation which before were heard only in whispers, or breathed in confidence. Mr. Sherridan, in the name of the opposition, and in the house of commons said, "Our resolution, if things come to extremes, is, that we will have liberty; our hope that we will have peace."

Very little mention is made of the United States, in the French papers; but in a late "Moniteur," some strictures (which an obliging friend has procured us the translation of) are made on Mr. Pickering's letter to general Pinckney. In these strictures only one of Mr. Pickering's strong facts is denied, and that respects the design of France in the treaty of peace in 1783, to postpone the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, and eventually to deprive us of its fairest fruits, a just extent of territory, the navigation of the Mississippi, and the fishery. This is said by the writer in the Moniteur to be false and wicked. The political complexion of this paper is unfavorable to the United States.

A rupture between the emperor, and the king of Prussia, it is said, may be expected. The latter has three armies assembled in and near his new stolen dominions of Poland—And the Austrian armies are not disbanded.

The emperor certainly gets part of the Venetian territories in lieu of Belgium ceded to France. French contributions on the Rhine have subsided.

Ambassadors, or ministers from the kings of Denmark, Naples, and the republic of Geneva, have been introduced and received by the executive directory. M. Carrabos is appointed Spanish minister to the congress of Berne.

NEW YORK, August 21.

A correspondent cautions all those that are any way concerned in importing or shipping goods in New-York, to be very cautious what underwriters they trust, and how their policy is worded, as a very daring attempt has lately been made by a certain sett of them, to defraud an individual of this city out of a confiderable property—many having no doubt large properties now at sea, whose policies very probably are exactly similar to his. An attempt of this kind was never dared to be made before. Policies are every day (if the like circumstances occur) filled in the same manner as his, and losses of exactly a similar nature have always been paid by them, it being usual and customary to fill them up in that way; they never refused to pay in case of loss. A number of policies can be produced to prove the assertion and custom. The individual has been wrongfully kept out of his just dues since January last, greatly to the injury of both his credit and property. It is however expected by almost every person acquainted with the circumstances, that he will have complete justice done him by a jury of HONEST MEN, before whom it will be tried probably on Monday next. Some of the underwriters have confessed that they believe he ought to be paid, and wish it could be settled.

N. B. The name of the individual is left with the Printer.

Capt. Toplift, arrived in 52 days at Boston, from Bourdeaux, states as fact, that the French government has issued orders for Citizen ADET to return again for America to resume his functions.

CHARLESTON, August 16.

Captain Briggs, of the Danish schooner Friendship, from Kingston, gives the following information, viz.

Two American brigs, named the Dolphin of Boston, and Recovery of Weathersfield, the former commanded by captain Goram, the latter by captain Vernon, sailed from Kingston about the 20th July, for Wilmington, North-Carolina. The brig Recovery had a few guns put on board, to protect herself and the Dolphin from pirates.

Capt. Briggs fell in with these two vessels off Cape St. Antonio, and being acquainted with the captains, he ran close up to the Recovery, and the first salutation was a gun fired at him, and he was immediately ordered to come to anchor, which he did with all expedition; but they still kept firing at him, and at last boarded him; they carried him on board the brig, and there informed him, that the day before captain Vernon went to dine on board the Dolphin, and part of the crew being Frenchmen, four or five in number, they took the opportunity of revolting against the mate and remaining Americans on board, and took possession of the brig, to carry her as they said, into the Havanna. They told captain Briggs, the mate had jumped over board to escape to the other brig, but from the blood he saw on deck, and other circumstances, he fears the poor fellow has been murdered. They threatened to carry captain Briggs to the Havanna, he being from an English port, but after extorting a little money from him, he was permitted to proceed on.

They told captain Briggs, on leaving him, they were determined to pursue the other brig (then in sight) and sink her, for the captain they said, was a d—d American b—r.

Captain Briggs was afterwards boarded off the Havanna, by a Spanish frigate, and was treated with the greatest civility and politeness, he gave the capt. of the frigate information of the aforementioned business.

August 22.

On Saturday morning last captain Liscomb was brought to a little to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, by the French privateer Grouper, from St. Augustine, mounting 18 canonades, which sent a boat on board of capt. Liscomb's ship, the crew of which overhauled the ship and made a strict search for money; they pulled the ceiling from the cabin, and opened some of the letters; finding no money, they dismissed him.

Capt. Liscomb left Rotterdam the 13th of June. At that time it was the opinion of some, that peace would take place between France and Great Britain, while others reported that great exertions were making on the coast of France to invade England; it was even said that the Dutch fleet was prepared to assist in the debarkation of troops.

General Pinckney was at Rotterdam when capt. Liscomb sailed; dispatches were received from him by this vessel.

Capt. Liscomb had papers as late as the 12th of June, which were taken from him by the Grouper.

In the British Channel, capt. Liscomb fell in with the British channel fleet, commanded by Lord Bridport; he was informed from one of the vessels, that all the disturbances of the fleet were settled.

Also, on the 22d of June, off Dover, capt. Liscomb was informed that the disturbances in the fleet were settled.

The Danish brig Caroline, Falkenburgh, returned yesterday in distress, having struck on the Bar and sprung a leak.

The English sloop Tarantula also returned to the Road, on being informed of a French privateer being off the coast.

On the 10th inst. in lat. 28, long. 76, capt. Liscomb spoke the schooner Harriet, John Roberts, master, 9 days out from this port, bound to the Havannah—all well.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel at Cape Nichola-Mole, to his owner in this city, dated 4th August.

"I wrote you a few days ago from Jean Rabel; after getting the sloop clear there, the administration took from me of the cargo, 81 barrels of pork and 5 of beef, for which they gave a receipt. I cleared out for Petit-Guave, and after getting within a few hours sale of that port, we were boarded by the British sloop of war Rattler, and sent into this port as a prize; the vessel and cargo are to be libelled, and from present appearances have every reason to suppose they will be condemned. I yesterday attended the court and heard sentence of condemnation passed on 8 American vessels and cargoes. If I should be fortunate enough, with a great deal of trouble and expence, to get clear, I cannot proceed to a French port, as the first privateer or barge I meet would make a prize of us; so that I should be under the necessity of sacrificing the cargo at this place or Port au-Prince; but I expect the vessel and cargo will be ruined before the Judge, who is under the immediate orders of the Admiral, will pass sentence."

Extract from Mr. Harper's Pamphlet.

"Thus in either case our course must be the same. Whether France intends to make war upon us, to bully us, or under pretence of "just displeasure" to continue her depredations to us for the purpose of injuring England, as long as we will submit to them, still our wisdom lies in speedy and effectual preparation.

Should any ask, what are the sacrifices we must incur by a war, and what are our means of becoming formidable to France? I would answer that as to sacrifices, the greatest we can make is that of our rights and of our independence; that war is an evil always to be avoided, but infinitely less than national degradation and submission to the will of a foreign power, that every possible loss of property and lives may be prepared by time and industry, if we preserve our honor and our government; but that these once lost, can never be restored; in fine, that a nation which weighs its purse against its rights never fails in the end to lose both one and the other.

To shew that we will submit to injuries, for fear of loss, amounts to bringing foreign nations with our own money to insult and attack us.

I would answer that magnanimously resolved to resist the power of Britain more than twenty years ago, when our resources were infinitely less than at present, and our situation for employing them far more disadvantageous, and that this resolution created the means of resistance. I would answer that we possess a population little short of six millions; a country abounding with every thing necessary for the subsistence and arming of troops, more ships and sailors than any nation on earth, except England; an extensive revenue not felt by the people, and capable of very great increase without oppression; an union among ourselves, cemented by habit, usual interest and affection; a martial spirit and enterprise, which so gloriously displayed itself in the war, for our independence; experienced officers formed in that war, and still ready to bleed for their country, a wise government possessing our confidence, and capable of uniting and directing our exertions; in a word, that steady persevering courage, that lofty unconquerable independence, wherein the true strength of nations consists, more than in population, in wealth, in fleets, in armies, or in generals; and which whenever it exists, finds all other means or makes them.

I would answer that we still possess Washington, the hero and the patriot, who conducted us with so much glory through our former struggle, and whose martial figure, which age has rendered more venerable without impairing its strength, would again be seen at the head of our armies.

I would answer that with not half our numbers few of our other advantages, and in a situation far more contiguous and more exposed, the Swiss have courageously and successfully maintained their rights, and preserved their tranquility, by these measures which we now recommend, by proving to all parties, that tho' desirous of peace, we are still prepared for war; were prepared to place their houses, their families, and the bones of their fathers, under the protection of their swords, and to stake the last drop of their blood on the success of the contest.

I would answer, that if driven into war, we can buy at a price cheap to ourselves, the full co-operation of the British navy; that our numerous merchant ships can speedily be converted into ships of war, that by withholding supplies from France and her allies in the West Indies, we can most effectually aid the operations of her enemies; that Britain thus being enabled to call home a great part of her present force in the West Indies, will increase still more her internal safety, and the superiority of her navy in Europe; and that New-Orleans and the Floridas must fall into our hands, whereby we shall secure the navigation of the Mississippi, free ourselves from a troublesome neighbour, and obtain complete controul over the southern Indians.

I should answer in fine, in the words of a celebrated writer, where courage is not wanting all other means will be found or created.

I might conclude this long address, my fellow citizens, by an exhortation to summon up your fortitude, and prepare bravely to meet the attacks which may be made on our country. The subject supplies ample materials, for an appeal to all the feelings which didinguish the patriot and the hero. But I know it is not necessary. The men who fought at King's Mountain and the Cowpens, do not need an exhortation, to bleed for their country should she be forced to call for their assistance, and I know that, in case of that awful event, America will again find the sons of Ninety-Six district among the bravest of her defenders."

NORFOLK, August 26.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Betsey, capt. Clark, 31 days from Martinique, and 25 days from Tortola: sailed under convoy of the Belona of 74, the Chatham of 44 guns, and several lighter armed vessels. Under the lee of Guadaloupe several French privateers got in amongst the fleet, and captured one brig. On Wednesday last, near the Capes, spoke a sloop that had part of the crew of the brig Winnifred of Richmond, taken on her homeward passage from Antigua; also the crew of the brig Peace of Providence, taken on her homeward passage from Surinam. The sloop was bound to New-York.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thursday in October, and continue three days.

First day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purse, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

The first day's Purse now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purse is already 120 Dollars, and more expected,—besides 10 Dollars for each Horse entered,—which purse and entrance will go to the winning Horse.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, August 17, 1797. (6w)

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £.45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £.20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, August 17, 1797.

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels.

Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.

SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.

Apple BRANDY.

SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.

Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (eptf.)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

Last night at a late hour we went alongside the brig Commerce, capt. Coffin, from Gibraltar, which place she left the 4th of July, much the latest from that quarter; at which time admiral Jervis's fleet were off Cadiz, and were not in a mutinous state—but were preparing for an attack on Cadiz. Gun-boats were going from Gibraltar to aid in this attack.

By this vessel, we have received the following information from James Simpson, the American Consul at that place, which he handed to the captain the day he sailed.

"Advice has been received of a compleat revolution in the government of Venice—and of the Senate cut to pieces—and perfect equality established as their form of future government."

Left at Gibraltar, ship Foxwell of Pepperelborough; ship Eagle, from Madeira to Cadiz, carried in by an English privateer; brig Lydia, Ropes, of N. York, do. Mary Ann, do. do. Mary, Gardner, do.

Aug. 12, spoke ship Cygnet, from New-York, bound to Hamburg.

Captain Young, of the brig Polaski, 20 days from Port-au-Prince, has favored us with a list of American vessels taken by the English.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Three new cases of Fever was reported to the Board of Health, yesterday.

THE Inspectors of the Health Office inform their fellow citizens that fifteen new cases of the prevailing Fever have been reported to them since yesterday.

From the new cases daily occuring the utmost exertions of the citizens will be necessary in aid of the inspectors to prevent the spreading of the infection.

By order of the Board,
J. MILLER, Jun. Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided in and by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend and repeal certain provisions in the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, "That the Governor, or in his absence a majority of the Board of Inspectors, shall have full power and authority to prohibit all intercourse with infected places within the United States, under any penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars on each person transgressing the said prohibition, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment; one half to be paid to the Inspectors for the benefit of the Hospital on State Island, and the other half for the benefit of the informer; and to direct the removal of any person or persons infected, or who from their exposure to the operation of contagion are likely to become so, and to order the quarantine to be performed by any vessel, and to direct the removal and purification of any vessel, goods, wares, and merchandize, and to take such suitable and efficient measures as may be found necessary to prevent all such intercourse, and to carry into complete effect the aforesaid provisions, and to cause such persons as transgress or disobey the same, to be conveyed to the Hospital on State Island, and there kept for one month, or such shorter time as the case may require" AND WHEREAS it unhappily appears that a malignant and contagious fever exists in Penn street, and the vicinity thereof, in the city of Philadelphia; and it becomes necessary, for the general safety of the citizens, that all intercourse should be prohibited with the said infected place, or with any other place or places to which the contagion may or shall extend; and that any or every person or persons infected with the said malignant or contagious fever, or exposed to the operation thereof, within the said city of Philadelphia, should be removed to some convenient place out of the city: AND WHEREAS the following are deemed suitable efficient and necessary measures and regulations to prevent all intercourse with the infected place aforesaid, and to effectuate the wise and benevolent purposes of the law: that is to say:—

1st. That all communication with the wharves, houses, and inhabitants situated between Spruce and South street to extend from the river to the west side of Front street, except by the necessary attendants, be cut off, by placing poles or fences across all the streets and avenues within the said distance; that the shipping be removed from the wharves from Spruce to South street, and that yellow flags be placed at the corner of each of the streets communicating to this part of the city.

2d. That every person infected with a contagious fever (whose particular case will admit of removal) shall be removed by the friends of the deceased, or by the Health Officer, to a proper situation; distant from the city.

3d. That the inhabitants of all houses adjoining or opposite to those which may contain sick, or in which the sick may have been, shall immediately remove on notice from the Inspectors, or be removed under the direction of the Health Officer.

4th. That a yellow flag shall be suspended from all houses which contain sick persons, or from which the sick have been removed; that except the necessary attendants, no person shall be allowed to enter the same until the said house shall be properly cleansed.

5th. That the physicians of the city and liberties be requested, when any cases of contagion shall come within their knowledge, to give notice at the Health Office, or to either of the Inspectors.

NOW THEREFORE, I have deemed it a duty, highly interesting to the safety and welfare of the community, to issue this proclamation, HEREBY recognizing, authorising and establishing all and singular the measures aforesaid, to be pursued and enforced in such manner as the Inspectors of the Health Office shall deem most beneficial and effectual for the purposes thereby designed: And if any person or persons whatsoever (other than the officers of the Health Office, Physicians and necessary attendants and men respectively employed) shall hold any intercourse with the infected place described and enclosed as aforesaid, or with any other house or houses, place or places within the city aforesaid, from which a yellow flag or flags shall at any time be suspended, by the Inspectors of the Health Office, or their agents or assistants, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the penalty of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to be recovered and applied as the law directs. And if any persons shall refuse to permit the inspectors aforesaid, or their agents, to enclose the infected place aforesaid, or to suspend a yellow flag or flags from any house or houses, place or places, which the said inspectors or their agents shall deem to be infected as aforesaid, or shall forcibly resist or prevent making such inclosure, or suspending such flag or flags, or after such inclosure has been made, or such flag or flags has or have been so suspended, shall without the direction or authority of the Inspectors, remove and abate such inclosure, or take down, destroy, or conceal such flag or flags from public view, or shall refuse, resist, delay or prevent the said Inspectors and other officers of the Health Office and their assistants, or any of them, in the removal of any person or persons, in conformity to the foregoing measures and regulations, or in performing any other act or thing whatsoever, which they may lawfully do in order to prevent all intercourse with any infected place or places aforesaid, and to carry into complete effect the aforesaid measures and regulations, every person and persons so in any wise transgressing and disobeying the said measures and regulations, shall be forthwith conveyed to the hospital on State Island, and and there kept for one month, and shall be liable to such further prosecution and punishment as the law directs. And the resident physicians, consulting physician, health officer, and the inspector of the Health Office, and all other persons in any wise entrusted with the execution of the law for preventing the introduction of pestilential or contagious diseases in this commonwealth, and all the executive and judicial officers according to the duties of their respective stations, and all the good citizens of the commonwealth, are required, enjoined and exhorted to be attentive and vigilant in discharging their respective duties on this important occasion, and particularly in carrying this proclamation into effect.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Philadelphia the twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the commonwealth the twenty second.

L. S.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NORFOLK, August 29.

A Bermuda paper of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraphs:

Thursday a brig drifted up to the land, from the eastward of these islands, bottom up. From her being scuttled in the bottom, we imagine she must have been fell in with at sea by some vessel. She is brought into harbour by the boats, and has on her stern, "*Atlantic of Boston*;" she is laden with lumber and spars, and appears to be a new vessel, built of birch and maple. Whether the crew were saved or not it is impossible for us to tell.

Capt. Drake of the schooner Thetis, which arrived this week from Jamaica, informs that one of his majesty's armed schooners was run away with by the crew, lately, and carried over to the French into the bite of Leogane. That on her arrival there, the French put the crew into prison, and sent word to the British commander at Port-au Prince to send for them, as they should all be given up, but that the vessel would be retained. The above disappointments will no doubt have a good effect in the navy, and convince the seamen of the bad effects of their treachery.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 1.

The last Boston papers are filled with an account of the Grand Procession, Addresses, Festival, &c. on the reception of the President of the United States in that town, on the 16th ult.

From the eastward, we learn, that on the 16th ult. a Mr. Merrick, who resides at Little Cambridge, discovered a Comet covering the star placed at the insertion of the tail in the body of the *Little Bear*.

The inhabitants of New-York and Baltimore are adopting measures to prevent any improper intercourse with people coming from Philadelphia.

Dr. Charles Caldwell, in a lengthy publication on the fever of Philadelphia, attributes its origin to importation, and says that the infected neighbourhood extends from Spruce to South street, and from Front-street to the water's edge. From the exertions that are making to prevent the disease spreading, it is hoped that it will subside in a short time.

☞ The FREEHOLDERS and INHABITANTS of the TOWN of PETERSBURG, will please take Notice, that the first Monday in September is the day appointed by law for the annual election of a MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, and COMMON-COUNCIL, for the said Town.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *some* of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—*again* requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

Ebenezer Academy.

THE Public is hereby informed that Mr. ANDREW RHEA, is appointed President of the EBENEZER ACADEMY, for the ensuing year, to commence the 1st day of January next. That Friday the 20th of October next, is appointed for the examination of the Students now at the said ACADEMY, at which day and place proposals will be received in person or by letter of recommendation for an English Teacher for the said ACADEMY, the ensuing year, by the board of Trustees, who expect to meet on the said day for the purposes aforesaid. The board of Trustees present their respects to Doctors Fields and Stokes, of Brunswick, Doctor Walker and Mr. David Robertson, of Dinwiddie, and Mr. James Dennison, of Greensville county, and request the favor of their company, if convenient and agreeable, to examine the Students at Ebenezer, on the day and place abovementioned.

By order of the board of Trustees, held at the said ACADEMY, the 5th day of August, 1797.

EDWARD DROMGOOLE, Chair.

Teste,
P. PELHAM, Secretary.

August 31, 1797. (e03)

TAKEN UP, by HUGH TEWELL, in Greensville county, the 5th of May, 1797, a

BAY MARE,

Four years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, small streak in her forehead, snip on her nose, several white spots on her belly, and some on her back and withers, no brand perceivable, her off hind foot white between her hoof and ancle, her mane hanging on the near side, and has a switch tail. Appraised to Forty Dollars. A Certificate of the above Stray returned into Greensville county Court Office, and advertised at the Courthouse according to law.

Teste,
P. PELHAM, C. G. C.

August 31, 1797. (e03)

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber the 19th of this instant, a

Sorrel COLT,

Three years old, this last spring, he is four feet seven or eight inches high, he is well formed, and when mounted has a good appearance, trots well, his marks are as follows: (to wit) he has a thin switch tail, a small white in his face, his feet all white, more or less, his mane is inclined to be flaxen.

Any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

LUKE PRYOR.

Nottoway, August 31, 1797. (4w.)

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 19th instant, a very bright coloured MULATTO MAN, named

BEN;

About five feet ten or eleven inches high, straight limb'd, with pretty long bushy hair; he carried off with him very good homespun cloathing, but perhaps he may change them. I expect he will alter his name, and endeavour to pass for a free-man.—He can make coarse shoes, and saws pretty well at the whip saw. I am apprehensive he may be in company with a black fellow, who passes for a free-man, calls himself HARRY BYRD, and has a pass:—Byrd is a very noted fellow, about the height of the above mentioned Ben, and is very badly burnten—both of them can read and write a little.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said Ben to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges.

JACOB COLEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina, August 31, 1797. } (8w.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward, in Lunenburg county, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of

PRESSE,

of a very black complexion, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and sensible, is a little round shouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a stripped rapper, and coppers and white stripped habit: I expect she will change her name, and try to pass for a free woman. I am sure she will try to make down the country and perhaps to Petersburg.

All masters of vessels are forewarned taking in any such slave; she is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes some time last summer; she says she is well acquainted in Petersburg, City-Point and Broadway.

Any person that will take up and secure the said Negro in any jail so that I get her again, or return her to me, shall receive the above reward.

4w SETH WARD.

August 30, 1797.

John Frazer,

OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY,

WILL thank any person that may be in possession of the BOOKS of the Petersburg Flatting Company, (in which Captain John McNabb was concerned previous to the late war) as he is considerably interested in the settlement of an affair that he thinks those Books will throw some light upon.

August 31, 1797. (e)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is fully authorised to settle all claims for and against the Estate of the late RICHARD ELLIOTT, ESQ. of Charlotte county.—It is requested therefore that all those who have claims against the said estate, either by bond, bill or otherwise, will make them known immediately, that provision may be made to discharge them without delay.—Those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Ex'or.

Charlotte county, September 1, 1797. (3*)

Petersburg, August 31, 1797.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust from William Vaughan made to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Vaughan to Mr. William Archer, will offer for sale, on the 16th day of September,

A House and Lot,

situated in that part of this town which is called Pocahuntas. The Lot is bounded by the river and by the lot of Mark Edwards. The sale will take place upon the premises between the hours of twelve and two. 2 JOHN THOMSON.

Five Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber living in Chesterfield, about 4 miles from Petersburg, on the 22d instant, a Negro MAN, named

JACK;

About 30 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches hight, well set, of a dark complexion, has a remarkable high retreating forehead, a sly countenance, talks but little, and pretty artful and sensible; he went off in too great a hurry to take any cloathes with him but those he had on, which were an Oznaburg shirt and Hempen-role trowsers, but as he has an extensive acquaintance in and about Petersburg, make no doubt but he will easily obtain others; and where I suspect he will lurk until he can procure a pass for a distant rout. It is likely he will endeavour to make his way to a plantation of Mr. Richard Randolph's, dec. on Roanoake, where he has a wife, and has heretofore made several trips there; otherwise he will make his way to the neighbourhood of Curles on James River, where he has also a number of acquaintances, made on a former elopement, among whom are some relations that are free under the emancipation of Mr. Robert Pleasants, of that place.

I forewarn all persons from giving him any employment; and masters of vessels and others from carrying him out of the state.

I will give the above reward, on his being taken up and put in jail, and notice given me thereof.

THOMAS LEWIS.

Belle-Vue, August 28, 1797. (3*)

ON Sunday the 20th instant, early in the morning, I swapt a Bay HORSE for a Sorrel, in Old Street, Petersburg, between Allen's Tavern, and the beginning of said street; at which time there were two Gentlemen standing by, both were strangers to me; since then I have been taken up for having said horse in possession. Now if those Gentlemen will make known to the printer their names, and place of residence, I will amply satisfy them for their trouble; if not there is no relief for poor distressed

OBADIAH WILLIAMS.

Dinwiddie, August 28, 1797. (2*)

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houses and Lots in the Town of Petersburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be sold together, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchasers. As considerable portions of the abovementioned property, are subject to leases of various modifications; and as other portions are somewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjust the whole advantageously for public sale. It is therefore deemed most adviseable, to receive propositions from those who may choose to become purchasers, describing the particular portions thereof, they respectively propose to purchase; for this purpose the subscriber will attend at Petersburg during the sitting of the next district court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property should not be disposed of at private sale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumstances will admit, and exposed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of these sales is to answer an immediate pressure, it is expected that a considerable portion of the purchase money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although some credit will be allowed for some portion of the purchase money under particular circumstances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purposes mentioned in the premises.

Petersburg, August 19, 1797.

Blank Bills of Loading, for SALE at this OFFICE.

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JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an assistant in a store; he must be acquainted with Book keeping. A person thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the lowest terms for Cash.

J. ELLIS.

Petersburg, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received and for sale, at his STORE in OLD-STREET, viz.

12 hogsheads St. CROIX RUM,
6 Do. JAMAICA Do.
20 Barrels N. E Do.
25 Do. JAMAICA SUGARS,
9 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
And a few bags GREEN COFFEE,

All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 7. (8t.)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1797.

BLANK WRITS, Sold at this Office.

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GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 200 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

LATELY RECEIVED,

And FOR SALE, by

Horsburgh & Kennan,

London Bottled PORTER,
Bottled ALE,
Claret and Port WINE, in Cases, of 4 and 4½ dozen,
3d and 4th Proof West-India RUM.

They have also remaining, and will Sell very low,
A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES,
Some Boxes 7-9 Window GLASS,
SADDLES and SADLERY.

With sundry articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,

800 Bushels Large Allum SALT,
And some GRINDSTONES,
IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Petersburg, August 3, 1797. (4w.)

The Subscriber wishes to

Purchase Immediately,

THIRTY or FORTY of the Largest and Fattest OXEN to be had—for such a liberal price will be given, whether they are Cattle that have had the distemper or not will be no great object, nor is their age of any consequence provided they are fat.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (2w)

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars		3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
8 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 9 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October insuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5, 1797. 1st. Oct.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN RENAUD, dec. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having any just claims against said Estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated, to

AREANEA RENAUD, Adm'x.

Petersburg, August 16, 1797. (tf.)

State of North-Carolina.

Hillsborough District, Court of Equity, April Term, 1797.

Elija Mitchel, Charles Mitchel, Hannah Mitchel, Executors and Executrix of David Mitchell, deceased, and Len Hendly Bullock—*Complainants, against*

George Long, and Alexander Boyd, *Defendants.*

OATH having been made by Elija Mitchell, one of the Complainants in the above mentioned cause, that he doth not know where George Long, one of the Defendants, resides, but is informed he is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia; and that Alexander Boyd, the other Defendant, is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia also: On motion of the Complainant, by their Solicitor Lenard Henderson, it is ordered by the Court, that the Defendants do put in their answers to the Bill of the Complainants, on or before the first day of the ensuing term, being the 6th day of October 1797—and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Gazette of Petersburg (Virginia) and the North Carolina Journal likewise.

6w ROBERT BELL, C. M. E.

COMMITTED to the jail of Sussex county, on the 6th day of May last, a Negro Man Slave, who says his name is MINGO, and that he belongs to Duncan M'Rae, living near Camden, in South-Carolina:—the said Negro had on when committed, a negro cotton jacket and overalls, an oznaburg shirt very much worn, and had with him a snuff coloured broad cloth coat; appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a scar on his left hand, occasioned by a burn. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PETERS, Jailor.

Sussex, July 6, 1797. (eo2m)

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Leache's Tavern, near Petersburg, on the 10th August 1797, a dark GREY MARE, 5 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, newly shod before, trots naturally—she has a knot on her near flank the remains of an imposthume. Any person that will deliver the said Mare to the subscriber, or give such intelligence that he gets her, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Charlotte, August 17, 1797. (4p)

FOR SALE,

Pursuant to two Decretal Orders made by the High Court of Chancery, the 1st day of June 1796, and the 30th of May 1797, will be sold at public auction,

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinson and others, being the land sold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in trust to secure the payment of sundry debts specified in the said deed.

At the same time will be sold another tract of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North-Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewise adjoins Mr. Atkinson's land, and is included in the abovementioned deed of trust.

The sale will be on the first mentioned premises on Tuesday the 10th day of October next, and will be conducted by the commissioners appointed by the decree last abovementioned.

A credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, who must enter into bonds with good security, for insuring payment of the purchase money. A good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are discharged.

Persons disposed to purchase, will no doubt satisfy themselves by viewing the land before the day of sale—and further information may be had, on application to Messrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie, John Mason, of Lunenburg, or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, August 16, 1797. (3w)

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (tf.)

The Co-partnership of

Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day dissolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all persons who have claims against them, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to transact business in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a constant supply of

DRY GOODS,
AND,
GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at *very moderate prices* for Cash or country produce.

Petersburg, August 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reasonable terms, by

MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogsheads and Barrels.
PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Casks.
London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.

Petersburg, August 14, 1797. (8t.)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them will see the necessity of making speedy payments, and such as have any demands against them will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of

GOODS,

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, British Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed of at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Col. Frederick Wernock, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Petersburg, August 21, 1797. (12t.)